

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT G. HARPER.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington's Farewell Address.

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THE PARTERRE.

UTILE CUM DULCI.

THE WORLD TO COME.

BY HOWLING.

If all our hopes and all our fears
Were prison'd in life's narrow bound;
If, travellers through this vale of tears,
We saw no better world beyond;
Oh what could check the rising sigh,
What earthly thing could pleasure give?
Oh who could venture then to die—
Or who could venture then to live?

Were life a dark and desert moor,
Where mists and clouds eternal spread
Their gloomy veil behind, before,
And tempests thunder overhead;
Where not a sunbeam breaks the gloom,
And not a flower smiles beneath,
Who would exist in such a tomb—
Who dwell in darkness and in death?

And such were life without the ray
From our divine religion given:
'Tis this that makes our darkness day;
'Tis this that makes our earth a heaven.
Bright is the golden sun above,
And beautiful the flowers that bloom,
And all is joy, and all is love.
Reflected from the world to come.

"I'M SORRY."

Of all the falsehoods put forth in this lying world, none is more often told, or with a more hypocritical intent, than the two words at the head of this article.

To pity and to relieve the sufferings of our fellow creatures, displays a feeling so generous, so much like the Great Author of our being, that almost all men covet the reputation of possessing such a disposition; but as they are in general too selfish to exercise it in reality, they endeavor to counterfeit a similar feeling, though in their hearts they are conscious of not having any just claims to the character. When we compare the language of those who are often expressing their grief at the miscarriage of others, with their actual endeavors to mitigate the sufferings they pretend to deplore, we at once see that they use the phrase "I'm sorry," either as a matter of course, or in the hope of gaining a credit for sympathy to which they are by no means entitled. In proof of this, look at the man who wishes to borrow a sum of money; the man to whom he applies, knowing him to be a bad paymaster, determines from the first to deny him; but when he applies, tells him he is *very sorry* he cannot accommodate him, and as soon as he is gone congratulates himself on so easily escaping from the prospect of loss, by putting his cash in an unsafe place. In this case no man can doubt, that, instead of feeling sorrow, as he said, he rejoices that he could not, or did not, comply with his request.

A man loses his property in consequence of being surety for a friend, who, either through knavery or misfortune, fails to perform his engagements. All the neighbors are professedly *extremely sorry*; while at their heart they rejoice at the opportunity thus offered them of placing their own foresight, in refusing to incur responsibility, in contrast with the pliancy of their weak neighbor. It's all a lie—they are not sorry, but glad the disaster happened.

When a person is taken sick, though all around profess to be *very sorry*, not one in ten will do any thing for his comfort or relief. Their sorrow ends in words; and if asked to afford assistance, they say they are *sorry* they cannot render it, consistently with a proper attention to their own affairs. Their sorrow is nothing but talk; and the only thing they are in truth sorry for, is that their aid is required.

Let a young lady lose the object of her affections, or be otherwise unfortunate, and you will immediately hear all the circumstances trumpeted forth to the world by those who were either her rivals or her unsuccessful suitors—they lose no opportunity of spreading the report, and think to hide their joy under the slight veil and contemptible subterfuge of saying, *I'm sorry*.

So it is through the world—professions of sorrow in most cases are mere words; and he who thinks they are

more, will some time or other find himself grievously disappointed.—Even some of those who pretend to be guided by the principles of religion, show that their words and their practice are two extremes which can never harmonize; as for instance, when men profess to be sorry that intemperance is making such fearful ravages among us, while they do not themselves abstain from the use of ardent spirits.

Williamstown Adv.

"ONE AND TWENTY."

With youth no period is looked forward to with so much impatience, as the hour which shall end our minority—with manhood, none is looked back to with so much regret. Freedom appears to a young man as the brightest star in the firmament of his existence, and is never lost sight of until the goal for which he has been so long travelling, is reached.

When the mind and the spirit are young, the season of manhood is reflected with a brightness from the future, which nothing can dim but its own cold reality.

The busy world is stretched out before our boyhood like the exhibition of mechanical automata—we behold the merchant accumulating wealth; the scholar planting his foot upon the summit of the temple of fame; the warrior twining his brow with the laurel wreath; and we yearn to struggle with them for supremacy. In the distant we see nothing but the most prominent part of the picture, which is success—the anguish of disappointment and defeat is hidden from our view; we see not the pale cheek of neglected merit, or the broken spirit of unfortunate genius, or the sufferings of worth. But we gaze not long, for the season of youth passes away like a moon's beam from the still water, or like a dew drop from a rose in June, or an hour in the circle of friendship.

Youth passes away, and we find ourselves in the midst of that great theatre upon which we have so long gazed with interest—the paternal bands, which in binding have upheld us, are broken, and we step into the crowd with no guide but our conscience to carry us through the intricate windings of the path of human life. The beauties of the perspective have vanished—the merchant's wealth has furrowed his cheeks; the acquirements of the scholar were purchased at the price of his health; and the garland of the conqueror is fastened upon his brow with a thorn, the rankling of which shall give him no rest on this side of the grave. Disappointment damps the ardour of our first setting out, and misfortune follows closely in our path to finish the work and close our career.

How often amid the cares and troubles of manhood do we look back to that sunny spot on our memory, the season of our youth; and how often does a wish to recal it, escape from the bosom of those who once prayed fervently that it might pass away.

From this feeling we do not believe that living man was ever exempt. It is twined around the very soul—it is incorporated in our very nature, and will cling to us, even when reason itself has passed away. And although the period when parental enthrallment is broken, and when the law acknowledges the intellect to be full grown, may at the time be considered one of rejoicing, yet after life will hang around it the emblem of sorrow, while it is hallowed as the last bright hour of a happy youth.

Pawlucluck Chron.

From the Village Record.

"PUSH."

"Man still is man, and those who boldly dare,
Shall triumph o'er the sons of cold despair."

Riding the other day in a stage coach, all alone, with an Irish gentleman, we became quite sociable, and he gave me this account of his life:

"When twenty years of age I was at school learning surveying and navigation. 'And do you mean to travel?' said my master. 'What think you of America?' said I—for we were then in Dunganon, County of Tyrone, Ireland. 'America?' repeated he, 'America is a growing country—go, John, and behave yourself as becomes a true Irishman, and you may eat white bread in your old age, and drink a glass of old sherry.' At a little more than 21 I sailed from Cork, in the good ship *Queen Dido*, and landed in 37 days at New Castle. I hid me up to the city in a trice, and wandered through the streets a stranger for two days, when, on the third, who should I happen to meet but Ned M?

Closky, an old townsman. 'By gracious?' said he, if this isn't our old friend John Varnham! When did you come? In what ship, honey? How were all at home? Why your cheeks look red as a potato, man: You'll grow white in this country, boy; but (running on without waiting for an answer) what's your motto? 'What's my motto?' enquired I—'what is that?' 'A short bit of a sentence to direct you in life.—You'll have to take one. See,' continued he, touching a flask of whiskey which he carried, and pointing to a buxom looking bussy that was just passing, 'A short life and a merry one,' that's my motto; Good bye, John, I'll see you again.' And away he flew, half seas over, bound for a short life, methought, whether for a merry or sad one, was a matter of doubt.

Going up Chesnut street—thinks I, does every man take a motto on setting out in life? What shall I choose? A motto? Let me see—when upon an inner door, I saw in large letters, PUSH. 'That shall be my motto,' said I—and on the impulse of the moment, my right hand was on the door, my foot over the threshold, and I found myself in the middle of an office of some sort.—After pausing a moment, a genteel man stepped up and inquired my business. 'To tell the honest truth,' said I, 'none special with any one mortal man, in particular, but I am an Irish lad, a perfect stranger, just come to America to seek my fortune.' 'Have you money?' said the gentleman. 'Nothing but five guineas, the gift of an aged mother,' said I, 'common learning—Irish honor, and a heart to be grateful to any one that will put me in a way to be useful.' 'Why,' said the man, smiling, 'I like your frankness, and really will venture to trust something to that face. You can write, very well—then copy that paper.' I did so, and found myself in a snug birth—with plenty to do for an industrious man—plenty to eat and drink for a temperate man—and satisfactory compensation for a reasonable man.

My employer was a scrivener, and sometimes dealt in the purchase of real estate on speculation. Hearing him deliberating one day, doubtfully about a purchase, 'Push,' whispered my good genius.—'It cannot fail, sir,' said I, 'and if I might be permitted, I would gladly take half the bargain.' 'On your luck and judgment, John,' said my employer. We bought the property, aided by a loan, and in ninety days realized a thousand pounds. I was now two and twenty—the bloom of my cheek had the freshness of youth and health—a pit or two of the small pox did not mar my good looks—my hair twisted about my forehead in a cluster of curls, which, though I seemed careless about them, were matters of some little vanity, and I did not like to part with them—my skin under my sleeve was as white as snow; and except that I was a little bowkneed, (I had that from my grandfather, Sir Phelim,) you would not find a properer person in a summer's day. 'Did you ever know an Irishman that had not a warm heart towards the ladies?' 'Not often,' said I. 'My good fortune,' continued he, 'in several bargains began to be rumored abroad; and as I went constantly to church with my master, several damsels looked kindly on me; one more especially, the daughter of a wealthy merchant over the way, and her brow, it seemed to me, relaxed from the prudish severity of an heiress, when her eye met mine. 'Push,' said my good genius. 'And blessings on you, my sweet damsel,' said I, half whispering as I took an opportunity to pass by her side, half a square on her way home from meeting one afternoon.—'And church is doubly pleasant, when you and the like of you attend morning and evening—No offence in saying so I hope, charming lady.' 'Me, sir?' replied she, but not very invitingly nor very angrily. 'Push!' said my good genius, for my heart faltered a little.—'Who else but your bonny self, miss?' continued I, 'for that speaking eye and tell tale lip—say that it is your mother's daughter who has a kind heart and gentle affection—and—' 'Fie, Mr. Varnham,' said she, for it seems she knew my name.—'I am sorry if there is any thing in my countenance so communicative as to warrant a gentleman who is almost a stranger, to address me in such a manner, and in such a place. No young woman should listen to that sort of address, certainly without a mother's leave.' And methought she half lingered instead of quickening her pace, to hear if I had any thing to reply.—'Push,' said my good genius. 'In Ire-

land, dearest,' said I, 'our fathers often made love going home from church, and if you would give me leave to ask your mothers approbation?'—here I stammered in spite of my motto—'O, as to that,' said the smiling girl, 'you may say any thing to my mother you please.'

The same evening, returning from bathing in the Delaware, for the day had been sultry, a sudden bustle and cry of distress, arrested my attention, in, at that hour, an unfrequented place. The cry of a fellow man in trouble is always, you know, a command to a true Irishman to 'Push'. My cane was my shillalah—one villain reeled in an instant with a broken head, and the other, though twice my size, sunk beneath an arm that was nerved by humanity and duty. Assistance soon gathered, and on placing my prisoner in the hands of an officer, who should lie wounded and bleeding before me but the father of—'Hah! your sweet-heart—the pretty damsel you had half courted coming from meeting?' 'The very same. I took him home, where he introduced me as the saviour of his life from robbers and murderers. In less time than a ship could sail to Cork and home again, I was junior partner in the wholesale store, and the loveliest girl that has lived for a thousand years blessed me with her heart and hand. Thank God, I have been prosperous in my basket and my store. Our children are a blessing to us, as I hope they will be an honor to their country, and we have enough for them and ourselves, and somewhat for the poor.'

The stars that guide the wanderer right,
Are virtue fair and honor bright,
Be temperate, steady, just and kind,
Then PUSH, and fortune you shall find.

So far, as the story is a long one, I pray you, Messrs. Printers, to remember it is an Irishman's story. So far as I have any thing to say, I preserve the character of yours to serve.

B. B.

Duties of Wives.—It is assumed by the Apostles as an indisputable and general fact, that "the married woman careth how she may please her husband." All her conduct should be framed upon this principle, to give him contentment, and increase his delight in her. Let her appear contented with her lot, and that will do much to render him content with his; while, on the other hand, nothing is more likely to generate discontent in his heart, than the appearance of it in her. Let her, by cheerful good humour, diffuse an air of pleasantness over his dwelling. Let her guard as much as possible against a gloomy and moody disposition, which causes her to move about with the silence and cloudiness of a spectre; for who likes to dwell in a haunted house? She should always welcome him across his threshold with a smile, and ever put forth all her ingenuity in study to please him, by consulting his wishes, by surprising him occasionally by those unlooked for and ingenious devices of affection, which, though small in themselves, are the proofs of a mind intent upon the business of giving pleasure.—The greater acts of reverent and respectful love, are often regarded as matters of course, and as such produce little impression; but the lesser acts of intention, which come not in the usual routine of conjugal duties, and into the every day offices which may be calculated upon with almost as much certainty as the coming of the hour which they occupy; these free-will offerings of an inventive and active regard, these extra tokens of respect, and expressions of regard; have a mighty power to attach a husband to his wife; they are the cords of love, the bands of a man. In all her personal and domestic habits, her first care then, next to that of pleasing God, must be to please him, and thus hold to herself that heart, which cannot wander from her without carrying her happiness with it, and which, when once departed, cannot be restored by any power short of Omnipotence itself.

The superstitions of the Indians are often uncommonly wild and singular. It appears that the Choctaws believe in the existence of witches, who, upon depositing their entrails upon a bush or tree, are enabled to do all manner of mischief. The Chiefs of the Nation, unable to root out the superstition, have judiciously resolved to destroy it as much as possible. To prevent the killing of those persons suspected of being witches, they have passed the following resolutions: *Alex. Gaz.*

Council House, Sept. 18, 1829.

Whereas, it has been an old custom of the Choctaws to punish persons said to be wizards or witches with death, without giving them a fair trial by any disinterested persons; and many have fallen victims under the influence of this habit—

We do hereby Resolve, in General Council of the North, East, and Southern Districts, That in future, all persons who shall be accused of being a wizard or witch, shall be tried before the Chiefs and Committees, or by any four Captains; and if they be found guilty, they shall be punished at the discretion of the Court.

Be it further Resolved, That if any person or persons shall find at any place the entrails of a wizard or witch, the said entrails going from or returning to the body, the said body shall be put to death at the place where it may be discovered, and the said body shall be cut open by a proper person, and an examination be made to see whether it has in it any entrails, and a report be made of said body.

And it is hereby further Resolved, That no doctor shall have the power to pass sentence of death upon any person or persons that may be accused of being a wizard or witch; and any doctor so offending shall suffer the penalty of death.

A London Newspaper states, that an "Indian Belle Company," for the exportation of Marriageable ladies to the East Indies, is about to be formed, and that the shares are expected to come out at a high premium.

Artificial Vegetables.—The Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel asserts that a Potatoe, presented to one of the Editors of Boston, which weighed no small number of ounces, has been found to be a pleasant hoax! The Potatoe has been formed of fourteen different pieces, so well fastened together, as to deceive the eye.

The Spartans used not the trumpet in their march to battle, says Thucydides, because they wished not to excite the rage of their warriors. Their charge was made to the sound of the Dorian flute, and soft recorders. The valor of a Spartan was too highly tempered to require a stunning or a rousing impulse. His spirit was like his steed, too proud for a spur.

In a party it was asked, why is woman unlike a looking-glass? it was answered, because the first speaks without reflecting, and the second reflects without speaking.

[The writer of the foregoing libel ought to have a looking-glass smashed on his occiput.] *Noah.*

Polly's off.—Polly and Betsy, the former, the wife of Michael, are advertised in a Western paper, as having eloped. Michael will recover Polly, we hope, for though it is not said whether she is *some*, she is represented as being *very*.—Probably if she could tell her own story, she would say that she left her husband for being too frequently *scuffed*. At any rate, as her situation is described, she ought not to be roughly *scuffed*. *Cumden Star.*

Black Love Letters.—A dandy black entered a book store, and with a very consequential air, inquired, "Hab you a few quires ob letta paper, ob de berry best rate, for a gemman to write lub lettas on?" "Yes," was the reply, "how many will you have?" "Ispose (said he) my stay at de Springs may be 'bout two or tree week—gib me 'nough quires to write four lettas."

Two sons of Erin riding on a narrow path, the one in front catching hold of the limb of a tree across the path, drew it forward some distance, and then letting his hold go, the limb flew back with violence and knocked the hindmost Irishman from his horse. After recovering from his stun, he made many acknowledgments to his companion, observing "I am much obliged to you for holding the limb, for if you had not, by jingo it would have killed me."

Indians.—A Creek deputation has passed through the Cherokee nation on its way to Washington, in order to ascertain whether the U. S. Agent has given them true information as to the intentions of the Government respecting them and their lands.

The hatred of the vicious will do you less harm than their conversation.

The Parterre.

UTILE CUM DULCI.

FROM THE POWER OF TASTE.

What sight can be more humiliating to a rational being, more prostrating to the pride of reasoning man, than to behold the wreck of intellect—the "Ruins of a noble mind." Misfortune may reduce us from splendor to poverty. Disease may prey upon the cheek of beauty, or waste the vigor of manhood; but the ravages of insanity, like the syroic blast, leaves a darkness—a dissolution in its path, more terrible than even the impress of death upon the human frame.

VISIT TO THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

I've seen the wreck of loveliest things—I've wept
O'er youthful beauty in her early shroud—
All pale and cold as when the moon bath slept
In the white foldings of a wintry cloud.

I've seen the wreck of glorious things—I've mourn'd
O'er fallen manhood in life's richest bloom,
In whose deep glance the immortal spirit burn'd
Most brightly—what a victim for the tomb!

I've seen the wreck of proudest things—I've sigh'd
O'er sculptured moulds in low prostration laid;
Towers—that the blasts of ages had defied—
All mouldering dark beneath the ivy shade.

Yet oh! there is a scene of deeper woe,
To which the soul can never be resigned—
'Tis frenzy's triumph—reason's overthrow—
The ruin'd structure of the human mind!

Oh! 'tis a sight of paralyzing dread,
To mark the rolling of a maniac's eye,
From which the spark of intellect has fled,
The laugh convulsive, or the quivering sigh.

To see ambition with his moonlight helm—
Arm'd with the fancied panoply of war;
The mind sovereign of a powerful realm—
His shield a shadow! and his sword, a straw.

To see pale beauty raise her dewy eye,
Toss her white arms and beckon things of air,
As if she held communion with the sky,
And all she loved, and all she sought were there.

To list the warring of unearthly sounds
That wildly rise, like ocean's distant swell,
Or spirits shrieking o'er enchanted grounds,
Calling dark magic from her secret cell.

Oh! never—never may such fate be mine!
I'd rather dwell in earth's remotest cave,
So I my spirit calmly might resign
To him, who Reason's glorious blessing gave.

From the Boston Philanthropist.

BETTING.

AN ORIGINAL TALE.

We insist that all games of chance have a tendency to moral corruption, and when engaged in, will deprave the most virtuous mind. To illustrate this truth, we will relate a long anecdote directly to the point. We shall not, like the writers of modern fiction, state our tale is founded on fact, but shall relate the facts themselves, substantially as received from a worthy descendant of the prominent party, long since deceased. His grandfather, the hero of our story, was no less a personage than the Hon. Timothy Ruggles, counsellor at law, of facetious memory, who emerged from the sterile rocks of Cape Cod, to the fertile hills of Hardwick, in the county of Worcester, about the year 1750.—As an advocate he was respectable and successful, but that was not his hobby. In agriculture he was proficient, and the sports of the field were his favorite amusements, and his overweening attachment to dogs is an unalienable inheritance of the family. He was General of a brigade in his Majesty's colonial militia, and the title of Brigadier is still connected with his memory.

During his residence in Hardwick, he was in the habits of intimacy with the reigning family in the country, the Chandlers, and in token of friendship presented Col. Gardner Chandler, Sheriff of that county, with a fine blooded colt. Col. Chandler, no less courteous and liberal, reciprocated the compliment, and made the Brigadier a present of a bull calf, the fruit of a very large imported cow he had purchased, with the calf by her side, having been dropped on the passage. Time and good keeping ripened this calf to a bull of great size and beauty. He was the pride of the herd, and almost idolized by his owner; who was so confident of his favorite's invincibility, that he challenged the whole country to produce a match for him in the field of battle, and would pledge any sum that should be required on the issue of the contest.—Weeks and months passed before any antagonist appeared; at length the challenge reached the ears of a man in Connecticut. (Pomfret, I believe) who owned a bull, whose pedigree was as noble, and prowess as renowned in his neighborhood as was the Brigadier's in Hardwick. Fired with emulation, and knowing that his bull would not take a stump, he started with his champion for Hardwick, and took up the brigadier's wager. The battle was appointed for the Monday following, and fifteen pounds (\$50) staked on the issue. After the preliminaries were settled and the General had time for reflection, he had some qualms of regret for his unpremeditated defiance of all competitors

with his bull. He had given the challenge in exultation at the victories his bull had gained over all domestic enemies; but had not calculated that one of the bulls of *Bashan* would appear to accept it, for the size and figure of his new enemy evidenced to his mind that he must have proceeded from that stock.

Notwithstanding his humorous eccentricities, Gen. Ruggles possessed a fair and honest mind, and disdained every dishonorable subterfuge that was not professionally required. But the bull bet had reduced him to the level of the gamester, and his dignity of character and pride of virtue fell with him, and low and dishonorable evasion was summoned to his aid, in the pressing dilemma. The ensuing day, the Sabbath, the General was more rigid in observing than was customary, even in those puritanical days, for not one of his family was permitted to stay from meeting;—the Connecticut Bull owner, (whom for want of another name, was called *Bullum*) went of course. But at noon the Brigadier pretended ill health, and excused himself from attending the afternoon services. But no sooner was the coast clear of witnesses, than he prepared to execute his design—which was, to assist his bull in defeating his enemy that day, that he might certainly prove more victorious the next. He accordingly armed himself with a pitchfork, and repaired to his barn yard, surrounded by a huge stone wall, which he had selected for the bloody arena, and introduced the combatants. Now, reader, had we the pen of *Virgil*, we could paint a scene that would strain your eye-balls to the size of a bull's to look at; but we shall not covet fiction nor fancy, but go right on, and tell our story, only stopping to remind the Roman farmer, that his libidinous heroes were mere cow babies to ours, and the prize but a fickle mistress. Whoever has witnessed the fierce and undaunted front of these noble animals when first eyeing a foe, well know that no time will be lost in *sine qua non*s nor manifestos, but when 'bull meets bull, then comes the tug of war.' The bellow of defiance which re-echoed from the surrounding hills, was the 'note of preparation,' and the paw of 'make ready,' was instantly followed by the push of head, and gore of horn. So nearly matched in strength and courage were our champions, that for a time the scales of victory seemed equally balanced. But at this eventful crisis, the imprudence of Ruggles turned them. Blinded by ignorance to the natural effects of his measures, he attacked *Blue Lam* in his rear with his fork, which so chafed and irritated him, that he redoubled his exertions against his more honorable foe, who was unable to arrest so violent an assault, and gave ground; his annoyed enemy lost no time in following his advantage, while his antagonist disputed every inch, and fought valiantly on the retreat. The General saw his discomfiture with rage and despair, and repeated his vengeful goads upon the conqueror, which but new nerved him for victory, and he pursued his exhausted and unfortunate enemy to the corner of the fatal wall, where, still head to head, he exerted his last desperate effort for life and victory, but in vain!—Alas! poor fellow, his fate was sealed, his neck was broken! and he fell lifeless at the feet of the heroic victor! who viewed with dignified pride his fallen foe, but disdained to mutilate his gallant remains. He had a living enemy, who was worthy of his revenge, who, with rage and mortification, was still goading his haunches with his fork. With retributive fury he turned upon the Brigadier, who realizing his danger, dropped his useless weapon, and 'took to his heels.' The incensed bull followed, with glaring eye-balls and infuriated bellow—the gate was opened, but no time for closing—Ruggles pulled for his life, and the bull at his heels—the door yard was crossed in a twinkling—the front door was luckily open—the bull within a fathom, burning with revenge—Ruggles took to the parlor—the bull followed; but in turning, two legs were quicker than four—the General gained the kitchen and had time to close the door!! Fortunate escape! two seconds more would have proved fatal to the recreant knight of the pitchfork. But where was now our 'hero of two wars?'—With eyes of fire he was thirsting for vengeance upon his dastardly assailant, heedless of the Persian carpet on which he indignantly trampled; his ire was immoderate, and his search in vain, for the recreant or the coward was secured. While thus, in disappointment, he was surveying the garrison he had taken by storm, his eye caught an object more worthy his prowess than his skulking enemy.—From an elegant looking glass that extended from floor to floor, was reflected another majestic bull!! whose port and belligerent attitude exclaimed 'come if you dare!' The challenge was instantly accepted, and the rush made; the foe disappeared as if by enchantment, and, instead of the victor's

laurel crown, the brow of the noble champion was adorned with the gilded spoils of the mirror. Confounded at the encounter, he stood motionless, wondering at the magic disappearance of his antagonist! Aroused by the destructive clamor, the General ventured from his hiding place, to take a peep at the ruins. Revenge succeeded rage, and with his well-proved musket he placed a brace of balls in the *os frontis* of his renowned, and hitherto triumphant foe. He fell, and great was the fall! This valiant hero, *hors du combat*, was weltering in his gore upon the most superb carpet that could adorn the palace of a potentate, and most ignobly slain by a recreant assassin; who now, choked with chagrin, retreated from the scene of carnage to his thorny pillow. His reflections there we cannot envy. His favorite bull dead! His plighted vow to the stranger broken!—The Sabbath profaned! The most splendid mirror then in New England, (a present from an English lady to his wife) all in flutters. The anticipation of a dreadful curtain lecture from his much injured rib, for "Altho' she could smile, yet he knew she could frown,"

all conspired to make him execrate the hour he had commenced *Gnaresler*.—Dreading the human countenance, and to digest his chagrin, he retired to a secluded chamber in the house for the night. Morning must come, and did come, however deprecated by conscious guilt. The self-convicted Brigadier mustered all his confidence to meet the just reproaches of *Bullum*, whose keen optics had surveyed the ground from parlor to barn-yard and traced the catastrophe to its legitimate source.—When met, Ruggles in hurried accents exclaimed,

'Well friend, you see and know all about this tormenting bull affair; I have acted like a fool; but there is no help for spilt milk; what was your bull worth?'

Bullum calmly replied, 'I would not have taken nine pounds for him, \$50, but considering your misfortune, I don't care if I take that now seeing, that it is as it is.'

'I want no more of your plaguy *his-sis*,' said Ruggles, 'there is your money;—go home, and let me see no more of you nor your bulls.'

'One word, General, before I start,' said *Bullum*, 'which beat? You know we waged fifteen pounds upon which should beat?'

'Beat, beat! their brains are both beat out, and mine had better have been before I engaged in such dirty business. It is the first game I ever played, and I intend it shall be the last! Take your stakes and be off in quick time.'

'If you hadn't a *nig'd*,' says *Bullum*, 'you might have had better luck;' and off he jogged to the 'land of steady habits,' chuckling in his good fortune, and the unprofitable roguery of the Brigadier, who had nothing for his consolation but the compunctions of conscience, the gibes and taunts of his enemies, and the never ceasing railery of his friends. 'Ruggles and his Bull,' is the standing jest in that section of the country to this day. The moral of the tale is comprised in the well known proverb, 'Honesty is the best of policy.'

ARISTIDES.

When is a Man Rich enough?—When a lad, an old gentleman took the trouble to teach me some little knowledge of the world. With this view, I remember he once day asked me, when is a man rich enough? I replied, when he has a thousand pounds. He replied, No. Two thousand? No. Ten thousand? No. Twenty thousand? No. An hundred thousand? which I tho't would end the business—but still he continued to say, No. I gave it up, and confessed I could not tell, but begged he would inform me. He gravely said, when he has a little more than he has, and that is—never! If he acquires one thousand, he wishes to have two thousand; then five, then ten, then twenty, then fifty, and from that his riches would amount to an hundred thousand, and so on, till he had grasped the whole world; after which, he would look about him, like Alexander, for other worlds to possess.

Marriage.—The Edinburg Literary Journal gives a comical description of wedded life, which some persons, perhaps, may think too true to make a joke of. Look, it says, at the great mass of marriages which take place over the whole world—what poor contemptible common place affairs they are! A few soft looks, a walk, a dance, a squeeze of the hand, a popping of the question, a purchasing of a certain number of yards of white satin, a ring, a clergyman, a stage or two in a hired carriage or stage coach, a night in a country inn, and the whole matter is over. For five or six weeks two sheepish looking persons are seen dandling about on each other's arms, looking at water-falls, or making morning calls, and guzzling wine and cake; then every thing falls into the most monotonous

routine;—the wife sits on one side of the hearth, and the husband at the other, little quarrels, little pleasure, little cares, and little children, gradually gather round them. This is what ninety-nine out of a hundred find to be the delights of love and matrimony.

Truth is always uppermost, being the natural issue of the mind; it requires no art or training, no inducement nor temptation, but only that we yield to natural impulse. Lying, on the contrary, is doing violence to our nature, and is never practised, even by the worst of men, without some temptation. Speaking truth is like using our natural food, which we would do from appetite, although it answered no end; lying is like taking physic, which is nauseous to the taste, and which no man takes but for some end, which he cannot otherwise attain.

Arab Women.—The Arab women marry about the age of sixteen. They are allowed great liberty, visiting each other till late at night without interruption; indeed, being in company with a female is considered the best protection. A woman is enabled to divorce her husband on very slight grounds; a bad temper on his part is sufficient reason; and, if no serious offence can be proved against the wife, she is entitled to receive back her dowry. Every lady, when she visits, carries on her arm a little bag of coffee; this is boiled at the house where she spends the evening, thus enabling her to enjoy society without putting her friend to expense. Mrs. Lushington's Journey from India by way of Egypt.

A Canton newspaper of the 16th of March contains a curious proclamation by the Emperor of China, enumerating the sacrifices to be made for the ocean of affluence poured on the head of the Emperor (the suppression of the late rebellion in China,) the following is an extract:—"The five great mountains and four great rivers of China are to be sacrificed to, by special personages sent by his Majesty, the same is to be done to the tombs of Emperors of all preceding generations, and to Confucius, at his native place in Shantung province; temples and tombs of Ancient Emperors and Kings are to be sought out and repaired by governors of provinces; the parents of deceased civil and military officers are to receive titles of honor; generals and subalterns who have fought for their country are to be forgiven all misdemeanours; the students at the national college are to have a month's holiday. (Here follow long details of the largesses to the military and police, and the pardons to all except capital offenders; roads to be repaired; hospitals to be endowed; widows, fatherless children and childless old men, to be carefully attended to.) "The great potentate who receives from heaven and revolving nature, the government of the world, commands that these things should be published in such a way that all under the canopy of heaven may hear them."

Wherefore, in order to give publicity to the above order in this accidental portion of what is under the canopy of heaven, we have caused the above to be published in our Gazette wishing long life to the great potentate.—U. S. Gaz.

A most singular case is mentioned in a Davenport (Eng.) paper. It seems that a young man named Mutton, who has been for several months deaf and dumb, was perfectly cured by the violent ringing of a bell near his ear. He was seized rather suddenly with this affliction, in consequence of the drawing of a tooth. The Davenport paper says—"On Wednesday evening last, whilst drinking, in company with his father and several others, at the Clarence Inn, in Catharine-street, our facetious town crier, who was in the room, was called upon for a song, and, by request proceeded to sing "The Bold Dragoon," accompanying the chorus with the violent ringing of his bell. This had such an effect upon Mutton, that he rose from his seat and commenced dancing about the room and singing aloud, to the astonishment and delight of all present."

Hot Springs of Arkansas.—A writer in the Little Rock Gazette gives the following description of the Hot Springs of Arkansas:

The Springs are about five miles in a direct line from the Washita river, and about a quarter of a degree north of the Louisiana line. They break out of the side of a mountain, are very numerous, and abundant in water; indeed they burst out every where in the sides and bottom of a very pretty rocky little creek into which they all run. It is said they are 70 in number. They are so numerous, and their heat so great, that after two or three weeks of dry weather, the creek becomes too hot to bathe in, opposite the springs, and bathers go an eighth or a quarter of a mile below, where the warmth is bearable. The exact temperature we could

not ascertain; but it exceeds 150 degrees of a Fahrenheit thermometer. I should judge the warmest spring to have a temperature of 180 degrees.—Practical persons will recognise the degree of heat by the fact that the water will readily scald the hair from hogs. I believe they are the warmest waters known, except those of the Recla, in Iceland. The water retains its heat for a great length of time: let into a bath at night, it is of a right temperature to bathe in the morning. It is used either by bathing in the water, or by exposing the body to the steam which arises from it when confined; and for this purpose, some rude contrivances are raised over two or three of the principal springs. They have produced extraordinary cures in rheumatism, paralysis, liver complaint, enlargement of the spleen, eruptions, pulmonary complaints, obstructions and chronic disorders of every kind.

A gentleman who arrived at Boston in the ship *Dover* from Liverpool, has been absent from Boston but a hundred days. In that period, besides making the two passages across the Atlantic, he spent sixteen days in England—crossed over to Havre and thence to Paris, where he spent some days—visited Brussels, Antwerp, Utrecht and Amsterdam, and passed some days in visiting the grand canal from Amsterdam to the Helder.—This stupendous work is 50 miles long, 20 feet wide, and 24 feet deep, and has three locks, most finely constructed.—It cost about five millions of dollars.—The expedition in travelling, above mentioned, was not accomplished by any remarkable exertion, and it is only noticed as an illustration of the facility and expedition of the ordinary travelling in Europe. Boston Daily Adv.

Canal of the Pyrenees.—A magnificent canal is about to be commenced in France, connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean, beginning at Toulouse and terminating at Bayonne; its whole length will be about 300 miles, its breadth is to be about 70 feet, and its depth 9 feet 6 inches. Its summit level is 1,500 feet above the Sea, requiring 276 locks. Each lock will have a breadth of 22 feet, and a length of 144 feet. It is calculated for keeled vessels of 150 tons burthen, and the expense is estimated at about six million of dollars.

If you wish to be happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good nag; if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if for a year, marry a handsome wife; but if you would be always gay and cheerful, practice temperance.

HEALTH.—Repletion, or eating too much, is the cause of most maladies, and this is particularly injurious as we advance in life.—Occasional fasting will generally correct indisposition, without medicine, which should be considered as only a desperate resource.—We require about a fourth of the twenty-four hours for sleep; but it should be good, and that can only be required by regular digestion, and inhaling pure air while in bed. If we do not rise early, sleeping with open windows will be a tolerable substitute for that important aid to health.

Simplicity of Health by Hortator.

The Mole.—M. Flourens, a French naturalist, has lately made some inquiries into the organization of the mole, and has found that, if it is not exclusively, it is at least essentially carnivorous. It dies very soon if it be kept only upon vegetables; and, though it is known to destroy roots of all sorts, it is not for the purpose of eating them, but to seek for worms and insects, and particularly for the eggs of insects.—If kept upon any animal substance, it will live a long while. Ten or twelve hours is the maximum of the time which it can live without nourishment; and like all animals which exist upon blood and flesh, it always drinks with great avidity.

Curing Bacon.—The Edenton N. C. Gazette, gives the following directions for making good bacon, obtained from a gentleman who has fully tested their value by experience.

"Let the meat become perfectly cold before you cut it. Mix a quart of molasses with a bushel of fine salt, and with it rub the meat as long as it will take it. Hams from hogs weighing 150 lbs and upwards should remain in the cask, flesh up, twenty-one days; from 100 to 150 lbs. sixteen or eighteen days. When taken out to hang up, sprinkle them on the flesh side with a about a tea-spoon full of saltpetre to each ham, and on the same side rub pulverized red pepper. Hang them by the upper end. Before the warm weather commences, take down your meat, examine it carefully, and wash it with strong ley made from clean ashes. Be careful not to give too much smoke.—In damp weather, make a smoke with charcoal or the bark of Red Oak."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship, *Sydney Jenkins*, Capt. Macy, arrived at New York on Sunday week from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th Oct. has brought London papers to 8th, Liverpool to 9th, and Glasgow to 5th Oct. all inclusive. The only news of moment by this arrival, is the intelligence that **PEACE** had been concluded between Russia and the Porte, at Adrianople on the 14th Sept. This information does not come in an official form, but from such a source as to leave little doubt of its authenticity. The London Courier acknowledges the fact to be all but official. The demands of Nicholas, it appears, have all been agreed to by the Turks.—*Courier*.

From the Monitor.
PARIS, Oct. 4.—Non-Official part.—News received from Constantinople, dated the 10th inst. announce that the Porte had consented to treat on the following basis:—

1. The free navigation of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles, for merchantmen of all nations which are at peace with the two powers.

2. The demolition of the fortifications of Chirgoevo.

3. The cession in Asia of Poti, Anapa, Akhazik, and part of its territory.

4. An indemnity of 11 millions and a half of ducats, of which one half a million are to be paid in three instalments, at intervals of six months, and the remainder in ten annual instalments.—The payment of this sum is guaranteed by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Porte has the option of discharging the debt in a shorter time, and the Russian troops will deliver up the Province immediately after the entire payment of the indemnity.

It appears now, quite conclusively, that Peace has been at length definitively agreed upon between the belligerents in the East. The conditions upon which the treaty is based, have not clearly transpired, although the statement we give from the *Monitor* of Paris, appears to be considered the most authentic. We do not perceive that this news has created any great sensation in any part of the continent. The London Money Market was never in a more calm and unruffled condition.

The London Morning Herald is of opinion that the payment of the required indemnity, if left to the capabilities, pecuniary and moral, of the Turks, can scarcely fail to end in their speedy expulsion from Europe, and the consequent accomplishment of those vast plans of ambition to which the Russian Government is impelled, as if by necessity, by the peculiarities of its situation.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Despatches have been received at the Foreign Office from our Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, dated Sept. 16. They announce that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult. Couriers were immediately despatched with the intelligence to the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople, and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The capital remained perfectly tranquil. No official account of the conditions of the treaty appears yet to have reached Government; but we understand from another quarter that the principal points are known, and that they do not differ materially from the account of them which has appeared in the *Gazette de France*. By letters from Berlin, we learn that the treaty, with a detailed account of the negotiations, had been received by the Prussian Government; and that it was expected to appear in an extraordinary number of the Prussian State Gazette, so as to reach this country in the course of a week. According to these letters, the Greek question is fully conceded by the Sultan; and the Treaty of London, subject only to such modifications as may be recommended by the three Powers, Russia, France and England, is to have full effect.—The portion of the Greek territory still in possession of the Turks, will, of course, be evacuated without delay. No new accounts have reached Government from Adrianople. Gen. Diebisch was, we believe, there at the date of the accounts from Constantinople.

The St. Petersburg journals contain a long report of the operations in Asia, up to the 9th of August; from which it appears that Gen. Paskewitch has met with some further successes. After a conflict in which the Turks are said to have lost 300 killed and 130 prisoners, including seven officers of rank, and the Russians including a Major-General and six privates killed, and four superior officers and sixty privates wounded, took possession of Char, and other villages, and also of the camp of Osman Pacha, who was completely routed.

English Politics.—The October number of Blackwood's Magazine, is, to a great extent, occupied in discussions upon politics and political economy.—There is a long and very able article, entitled "The Court and the Cabinet,"

rapidly tracing the course of the Cabinet from the days of Pitt and Perceval down to the present—but with special reference to the political life of Mr. Canning, who, although the possession of transcendent talents is allowed him, is treated with very little ceremony on the score of principle. The object of the writer is to show, that there has long been a design to introduce changes in the old Tory policy of the Government, and that Mr. Canning was the principal instrument to effect the object. He found an insurmountable obstacle in the unbending firmness of Lord Castlereagh; but after his death, the Earl of Liverpool was more compliant and yielding. It is maintained, in the language of Lord Chalmers, that "there is something behind the throne greater than the throne itself." In other words, that the King first, and next the Cabinet, are ruled by the Court. The immediate object of this power behind the throne, is so to play their game as to keep the government balancing between the Whigs and Tories, while they monopolize the places amongst themselves and their friends. As to the Catholic Question, the writer says, the concession was in preparation years ago. Because of this design, the Catholic Association was put down, while, at the same time, the turbulence of the People was by the same invisible power fomented, in order that the measure might at last be carried under the pretext of necessity—to avoid a civil war. It was for the accomplishment of this object that the Vice-Royalty was invested in the Marquis of Wellesley, and subsequently in the Marquis of Anglessea—both of whom, after their arrival in Ireland, favored the Catholics, and both of whom were recalled merely as a fetch—a stratagem to cover their designs. The writer of course condemns the whole policy of Mr. Canning; foreign and domestic, and inveighs bitterly against the Duke of Wellington for following it. As it respects Russia, he utterly disbelieves in the moderate designs of the Emperor, in the present contest with the Turks—maintaining that it was with a view to this invasion of Turkey, that the Russians cajoled England into the triple alliance respecting the Greeks. It is Russia, the writer avers, which circulates the reports of the weakness and sickness of her own armies; talks of her pacific and moderate designs, and contrives to dupe England at every step, while she is all the time engaged in making important conquests. "The diplomacy of Russia out-masters that of every other State."

This Court party, the writer says, is ruining the country; and it must be subdued, though the task of doing so, or thwarting its schemes, he admits not to be an easy one. This party, it is further said, have in their hands two powerful individuals. The first mentioned is the Duke of Wellington—who must be got rid of. The second individual is the King, of whom it is said, "His Majesty is of course still more powerful by his high office, but more powerful is he still by his personal influence. No man in Europe possesses so captivating an address, such a fascinating condescension, such an insinuating play of manners, at once gracious, kind, and dignified. As an abstract character he has been weighed, divested of the lustre of the crown, and as a private gentleman, the influence of his personal address has been acknowledged to be irresistible. He is no ordinary power in the hands of our courtiers, who may set before him the whig principles of his early connections, to pique him on his personal consistency, and exaggerate the popularity to be derived from acting on them." Towards the close of another political article, immediately subjoined, we find the following emphatic language:—"If there be any virtue and public spirit left amidst the English aristocracy, the times press imperiously for their exercise. The aspect of affairs is awful, and there must soon be either a change of Ministry, or one of a much more terrible description." And again:—"We therefore say to England—Give to your suffering and threatened country an English and unimpaired Ministry."

British Colonies.—It is stated in Blackwood's Magazine, that the Duke of Wellington is to bring forward a measure at the next session of Parliament, the object of which will be to relieve the Crown from all expense in the government of the Colonies. The writer fears the experiment. He thinks such a measure will weaken the empire, and that the Colonies, if compelled to support themselves, will set up for themselves. When the Roman empire began to decline, the Roman Colonies were one by one abandoned; so, he thinks, it will be with Great Britain.—There will then be "no more floating castles—no more thunder on the deep—no more Agincourts, nor Poitierses, nor Cressies, nor Blenheim's, nor Waterloo's!"

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 16.
Legislature.—The bill authorizing a temporary loan of one million of dollars passed the House of Representatives yeas 73, nays 20; and also: passed the Senate finally, on Saturday, yeas 21, nays 9.

On Saturday, Mr. Rutherford presented two petitions in the House of Representatives, for a law to authorize a cross cut, or connection between the Pennsylvania canal and the Susquehanna at Harrisburg; which was referred to the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement.

A resolution has been offered in the Senate, by Mr. Ringland, for an adjournment of the Legislature from the 17th of December to the 11th of January—the pay of the members to be suspended during the interval.

A similar resolution has been offered by Mr. Doudel, in the House of Representatives.

Contested Election in Mifflin.—The following members of the house composed the committee appointed to try the legality of the election of John Cummin, the member returned, whose election is contested—viz. Messrs. M^r. Sherry, Galbraith, Leaming, Patterson, of Washington, Fuller, Stiemmer, Blair, Sloan, M^r. Conkey.

The trial is to proceed on Tuesday, December 1st, at which time the subpoenas issued by the committee are returnable.

Chronicle.—The following was the vote of the House of Representatives on the Million Loan bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Banks, Barlow, Barnollar, Bastress, Beaver, Black, (of Greene) Black, (of Perry) Blair, Bushfield, Buttz, Byrly, Carter, Cox, Craft, Cummin, Denison, Eneix, Evans, (Phila.) Ferguson, Fetterman, Frick, Fuller, Galbraith, Griffith, Hamaker, Hoffman, James, Ketchner, Laporte, Leaming, Linvill, M^r. Minn, M^r. Quaide, Mallory, Martin, Mathews, (of Camb.) Middlewarth, Mitchell, Moore, (of Erie) Moore, (of Beaver,) Morgan, Morris, Newhart, Overfield, Parkhurst, Patterson, (Allegheny,) Patterson, (Washington,) Petriffin, Pettigrew, Power, Purviance, Rahn, Ramsey, Read, Rehner, Ritter, Robison, Rhule, Siller, Sloan, Smick, Stanley, Statler, Taylor, Tomlinson, Wagener, Waugh, (of Mercer,) Waugh, (of Wash.) Wilkins, Workman, Smith, Speaker—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Doudel, Evans, (of Montgomery,) Fisher, Gelger, Hawthorn, Knepley, Landis, Tobach, Long, M^r. Conkey, M^r. Sherry, Mathews, (of Mont.) Middlecott, Myers, Parke, Pugh, Rutherford, Stiemmer, Stauffer, Wanner—20.

VOTE IN THE SENATE.

YEAS—Messrs. Blythe, Brown, Burden, Cunningham, Drumheller, Duncan, Hambricht, Hay, Houston, Hunt, Jackson, Kerlin, M^r. Kean, Miller, Morris, Powel, Ray, Ringland, Scott, Sullivan and Wise—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Bertolet, Fullerton, Hawkins, Keels, Logan, Pipher, Reiff, Seltzer and Sturgeon, Speaker—9.

IN THE SENATE, Nov. 16.

Mr. Blythe read in his place, An act to provide for the settlement of the concerns of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Greencastle.

Mr. Powel submitted a resolution which was adopted, as follows:—Whereas the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the sale of land by virtue of proceedings upon a younger judgment, vests the title in the purchaser discharged of the lien of a prior mortgage: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the operation of this decision, to ascertain what provision in consequence thereof the public welfare may require.

IN THE HOUSE, Nov. 18.

Mr. Moore, of Beaver, delivered the following report:

The committee on the judiciary system to whom was referred the following resolution, viz: "Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire whether some alteration ought not to be made in the road-laws of this commonwealth, respecting the rights of citizens to vote for supervisors, who refuse to pay road tax"—have had the same before them, and have given it due consideration, and are of opinion, that it is the highest attribute of sovereignty in any government to disfranchise a freeman from the right of suffrage, and if the power existed, it should not be exercised but in cases of extreme necessity for the preservation of the state. The resolution presents no such case.—Were your committee desirous, or willing to carry into effect the principle contained in the resolution, (which they are not,) the power, in the opinion of your committee, is withheld from the Legislature by the Constitution, which provides that "every freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided in the

State two years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the right of suffrage." In addition to which, if further arguments were wanting, the Legislature passed the act of the 6th of April, 1802, for laying out and keeping in repair public roads and highways within this commonwealth, in prescribing who shall have a right to vote for supervisors of the highways, have reference to the citizens qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the said resolution. Which report and resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ellis delivered the following report:

The committee on the judiciary system, to whom a resolution of this House was referred directing them to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Orphans' Court Laws of this commonwealth as to exonerate the executors or administrators of a deceased person from the payment of debts against the estate of such deceased person, after a final settlement of his or her accounts—

Report, That they are not aware that the matter complained of, requires any special alteration by statute, and believe, under the present practice of the courts, the supposed grievance would be fully provided for.

That after an account of an executor or administrator has been finally settled, that fact, together with the entire merits of the demand, would be presented to the court for the application of such equity as the circumstances of each case might give rise to.

The committee, aware of the utter impracticability of making salary provisions for the infinite variety of the causes and subjects of litigation, and uninformed of any serious difficulties having been experienced in Pennsylvania under the existing state of the law on this subject, think it inexpedient to make any alteration in the premises, and therefore offer the following resolution—That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to them.

The report was laid on the table.
Nov. 19.
The Committee of Ways and Means reported the following bill on Tuesday, and it is the order of the House of Representatives this day.

An act authorising loans from certain Banks.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the several banks of this commonwealth, be and are hereby required to loan to the commonwealth, the amount prescribed by the several acts of assembly, regulating the same; and the governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to give notice to said banks, and negotiate said loans upon the terms contained in said acts, and that certificates of stock be issued to said banks for the amount thus loaned

in the usual manner and upon the terms stipulated in said acts, and the amount thus loaned to be paid to and vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be applied by them in the payment of demands upon that fund.

This bill is not at all to our mind, belonging as it does to the class of expedients, and in our view is, itself, an extreme expedient. The amount to be obtained by it cannot be large, and will be of little further service than as it will help the Bank of Pennsylvania to receive so much in deposit, at the expense of the other banks.—*Chron.*

Virginia Convention.—Private letters from Richmond inform us that the agitating question which has been so long and ardously debated in the Virginia Convention, relative to the basis of representation, was on Saturday decided in Committee of the Whole against Judge Green's motion to amend the report of the Select Committee—yeas 47, noes 48—one member being absent. It will be recollected that the Select Committee reported in favor of fixing representation in the Senate on the mixed basis of property and white population, and the representation in the other branch of the Legislature, on the basis of white population exclusively. The object of Judge Green's motion was to adopt the mixed basis for both houses, which was lost. Mr. Madison, Judge Marshall, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Randolph, Mr. P. Barbour, were among the yeas. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Mercer were in the negative. Previous to the question being taken, Mr. Randolph addressed the Committee for nearly two hours in his usual discursive style.—*Nat. Int.*

Jerusalem.—From a paragraph in the New York Morning Herald, we learn that there is a report that Rothschild, the great banker, has bought Jerusalem! Perhaps the purchase money is to be applied towards paying the \$50,000,000 demanded, as is said, for indemnity to Russia.

John Mitchell, Acting Commissioner on the North Branch Division, has been appointed to an Indian Agency, by the President—a vacancy therefore occurs in the Board of Canal Commissioners to be supplied by the Governor.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Clipped and stitched for "The Sentinel."

The Rev. D. S. Beman, of Troy, New York, has been elected President of Dickinson College, and is expected at Carlisle shortly.—*Good Management.*—The Augusta Bank, in Maine, has been in operation 15 years, and has during that time divided among the stockholders a sum larger than its original capital \$100,000, besides paying an annual state tax of \$1000; and the only bad debt made during that period does not exceed \$250.—*Twists of the Lure.*—A man was indicted a few days since in New-York, for stealing two coats; but the indictment was quashed and he was cleared, on the ground that cloth, though cut, was not a coat, until sewed up. He had taken the cloth ready cut out for making.—The late Gov. Findlay is spoken as the Anti-masonic candidate to oppose Mr. Baldwin, of Pittsburg, for the seat in Congress vacated by Mr. Wilkins.

The important intelligence has reached us, that the voluminous sleeves of ladies' robes, commonly called Bishop sleeves, which have lately been so much in vogue, have fallen into discredit with the belles in Paris, that head-quarters of fashion. This we have deemed it our duty to lay before our fair readers, that they may take notice, and be in readiness for something new.

The punishment for Bigamy, or two wives at once, is *Death* by the laws of North Carolina.—We observe that a man was sentenced to be hung for this offence on the 21st inst. at Guilford, N. C. A respite, however, was granted by the Governor, until the Legislature would meet.—A dreadful affray took place among the Canal-men in Lebanon county, on the 10th inst.

Several persons were severely wounded, and it was with difficulty peace was restored.—*Another article for the Littiput market.*—An English brass-founder has constructed a Steam Engine, which only weighs one ounce! The cylinder is one sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The engine is perfect in all its parts, and works with precision.—A Corps of Engineers have been engaged lately in exploring a route for a Rail-road from Columbia to York—and have ascertained that it is practicable and easy, and can be constructed at a moderate expense.

A fire broke out in the city of N York, on the morning of the 13th inst, which destroyed 10 or 12 dwellings, besides other buildings, and most of the household furniture, and considerable merchandise—loss estimated at 25,000 dollars.—A head of Cabbage was raised this season at Burlington, N. J. 15 feet 9 inches in circumference, 5 feet 3 inches in diameter, and weighing 414 lbs.—*John Bains*, the Editor of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, whom every politician in Pennsylvania has no doubt heard of, has retired from the Editorial chair, and the Press establishment has been united to the Philadelphia Inquirer, to be edited by Mr. Harding.—*Importation of Iron.*

Sweden exports nearly 10,000 tons of iron to the United States, annually.—She exports only the same to France and England.—*Domestic Silk.*—The small town of Mansfield, Conn. realizes about \$25,000 a year from the manufacture of silk, exclusively by the hands of females and children. There are counties, large and populous in the United States, that have not so great a value to send to market.—*Donaportes.*

Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, son of the ex-king of Westphalia, married Miss Williams, of that city, last week, and Mr. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, was present—all without creating any public sensation.—*Mammock Radish.*—A radish, 44 inches in circumference, 32 in length, weighing 37½ lbs., and sound to the centre, was raised this season in the garden of Christian Carpenter, Jr. of Earlville, Lancaster county.—The celebrated Aaron Burr, formerly Vice President, who killed Hamilton, is now practising law in the city of New-York.—He is but little noticed or spoken of.—*Signs of the times.*—The New Hampshire Journal informs, that all the Jackson papers in that state are coming out against the tariff.

The "Crisis," in the affairs of the Indians, is at hand. The policy of the administration towards them is already declared and known. It only remains to be ascertained whether the National Legislature will sanction that policy. The several State Legislatures have it in their power, materially to influence the decision of the question, by voting instructions to the delegations of their respective states in Congress.

N. E. Palladium.
John Mitchell, Acting Commissioner on the North Branch Division, has been appointed to an Indian Agency, by the President—a vacancy therefore occurs in the Board of Canal Commissioners to be supplied by the Governor.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, NOV. 25.

ROBERT SMITH, Esq. was, on Monday last, elected President of the Bank of Gettysburg, in the room of George Smyser, Esq. declined.

On Monday morning last, between 3 and 5 o'clock, we were visited by a tremendous storm of wind and rain.—The streams were swollen to nearly, if not altogether, as great a height as during the floods of last summer. No damage has been done, so far as we have heard.

A beautiful Apple, which grew upon the farm of Wm. McClellan, Sen. Esq. on Marsh-creek, was shewn to us on Monday last. It is of the kind called "Ladies' Blush"—and measured 14½ inches in circumference.

Tyrone beat by Mountjoy!—Mr. John Horner, jun. of Mountjoy township, raised an ear of corn this season, the number of grains upon which is *twelve hundred and thirty-nine!*

A brilliant meteor passed over Millers-Town, in a northwest direction, on Saturday morning last, about 3 o'clock. The light was so great, says our informant, as to enable a person to see the most minute article in the street.

Peace between Russia & Turkey.—Official intelligence has at last been received, that a Treaty of Peace was concluded between Russia and Turkey, on the 14th September, at Adrianople.—Some particulars are given in the preceding page; but a later arrival, notice of which will be found in the following column, furnishes the authentic terms of the Treaty.

CHANGE OF THE MAIL.

It is with regret we announce the fact, that the Mail Stage from Chambersburg to Baltimore, through this place, has again commenced running upon the Sabbath. It was, some time since, in compliance with the wishes of the citizens of this place, changed to Monday—but it appears those who have the direction of this matter, have become "weary of well doing"—and choose rather to suffer the Post-Masters, drivers, horses, &c. to rest upon Monday, than upon the generally acknowledged sacred "day of rest."—We hope proper representations and requests may be reiterated by our citizens, upon this subject.

A festival in honor of the Governor elect, was held in Lancaster on Wednesday last, at which above 600 persons were present. There were nine Vice Presidents. The dining room was 85 feet by 50, and there were 4 tables the whole length, full of "the good things of this world."

Sam Patch not drowned!—The report of Sam's having been drowned in the Genesee falls, turns out to be incorrect. He made the leap, 125 feet, unhurt.

THIS IS THE AGE OF WONDERS!

Mrs. H., of Franklin township, in this county, was delivered, on the evening of the 21st inst., of two still-born female children, united anteriorly, from the umbilicus to within one-fourth of an inch of the inferior extremity of the ensiform process of the sternum; forming an attachment of about three inches and a half in the perpendicular, and one and a half in the transverse direction.

The mass uniting them appeared to be of the common integuments, muscles, &c. When felt, it appeared as if there was an opening from the abdomen of the one to the other. The umbilical cord entered by one common cord at the inferior extremity of the perpendicular attachment, and in the centre of the transverse.

They measured twenty-two inches in length, and had a healthy appearance; the one was a little plumper than the other; the right leg and foot, of the smallest, from the knee down, was smaller than the left; it had not the appearance of disease, but that of compression.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
The packet ship New York, Bennett, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 16th, and Liverpool to the 17th, inclusive. The particulars of the treaty between Russia and Turkey will be found to be the principal item by this arrival. The N. York Commercial Advertiser gives the treaty in detail. The following sketch of it is contained in the Liverpool Chronicle of the 17th.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Since our last publication, the treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey has been published. It consists of sixteen articles, by the last of which the treaty is to be ratified within six weeks, and is signed by Count Diebitsch, Count Orloff, and Count Pahlen. Moldavia and Wallachia, Adrianople, Silistria, the whole extent of the Balkan from Emine as far as Kazan; Bourgas, Sizopolis, and all the places which the Russian troops have occupied in Rometia, are to be restored to the Porte. The Pruth, from Moldavia to the Danube, and the Danube to the mouth of Saint George's, will continue to form the frontier line between the two empires. The Danube is to be navigable to the merchant vessels of the Powers, but Russian ships of war are not to go beyond the junction of the Danube with the Pruth. The line following the limit of the Gouriel, from the Black Sea as far as Imentia, and from thence to the junction of the Akhalzik, Karsand Georgia, including the town of Akhalzik, and the Port of Khallanahuk, is to be the frontier of Georgia; Mingrelia, and other provinces of the Caucasus united to Russia.

All the countries to the southward and westward of the line, together with Kars, Erzeroum, and other towns and pachalicks which have been occupied by the Russian troops, are to be under the dominion of the Porte. The privileges of the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are secured to them.—The six districts detached from Servia are to be restored, and the clauses of the treaty of Akerman referring to Servia are to be immediately observed by the Porte. The 7th article claims great privileges and immunities for Russian vessels trading to Turkey, and for Russian subjects residing within the dominions of the Porte. The latter are to be under the exclusive jurisdiction and police of the Ministers and the Consuls of Russia; and the Black Sea, the Dardanelles, and the Canal of Constantinople are to be open to all merchant vessels of Powers at peace with the Sublime Porte. An infraction of any of the stipulations in this article, without prompt redress, is to be taken as a declaration of hostility.

By the 8th article, the Porte is to pay, in the course of eighteen months, 1,500,000 ducats of Holland, (about 750,000L.) as an indemnity to Russian merchants for losses in consequence of the measures relating to the navigation of the Bosphorus, at different periods since 1806. The next article refers to the indemnity for the expenses of the war, the amount of which is fixed in a separate treaty. The Porte is to declare his entire adhesion to the treaty of July 6, 1827, concluded at London. Until the complete evacuation of the territories occupied by the Russian troops, the time for which is fixed by a separate treaty, the administration of affairs there, is to be under the influence of Russia. The 13th article provides that there shall be an entire indemnity for the subjects of both powers for every thing they may have said or done during the war. All prisoners of war, on both sides, are to be set free, without ransom or condition, and furnished with means to reach the frontiers.

All previous treaties and conventions, with the exception of those annulled by the present treaties, are to be carried into effect. By a separate treaty the indemnity for the expenses of the war to be paid by the Porte is fixed at ten millions of ducats, (about 5 millions sterling) to be paid in ten annual instalments. The indemnity to the merchants is to be paid in four instalments; on the first of which Adrianople is to be evacuated; on the second the Russians retreat beyond the Balkan; on the third beyond the Danube; and on the payment of the whole sum of 11,500,000 ducats, they leave the Turkish territory altogether.

Certainly, upon the first glance at this treaty, one is disposed to pronounce the terms imposed moderate, more especially as no territorial aggrandizement in Europe is asked by Russia.—But when the extraordinary provisions are considered, which secure to Russian residents within the Turkish dominions, exemption from Turkish law and usages, and render them amenable only to their own Consuls and Ministers,—which give to the Russian flag in the port of Constantinople, immunities allowed by no other nation even to its own flag in its own ports,—which stipulate the payment to Russia of a sum, including the indemnity to the merchants, of about 25 and a half million of dollars—a sum as much exceeding the

resources or means of Turkey to pay, as though it were ten times greater—and when, in addition to all this, Russian troops are to occupy Turkey till the treaty is complied with, and any infringement of any one of the provisions, unless followed by immediate redress, is to be taken as a declaration of renewed hostilities—when, we say, all these circumstances are considered, we shall be tempted to doubt the reality of the moderation, which yet has so fair an outside.

To us, we confess, it seems, that Turkey in Europe has ceased to exist—and that the treaty of peace will prove to be a mere hollow truce.

There is one stipulation in the treaty, which presents the Russian negotiators in the light of functionaries for all nations rather than for one—it is that which secures the free navigation of the Black Sea, and the Straits leading into the Mediterranean, to all nations at peace with the Porte. This is indeed in a liberal spirit.

Schoumla had not surrendered to the Russians. A severe battle had taken place before it, but the Russians had been defeated with loss.

Under the Lisbon head of the 26th Sept. it is stated that a treaty of defensive and offensive alliance has been concluded between Spain and Portugal under the mediation of a power which incessantly protests its neutrality in the affairs of Portugal, and yet constantly interferes.

Official accounts have reached London of the rejection of the application made by Don Miguel to the Pope for a recognition of his authority as King of Portugal. The Pope declares he will not recognize him, even if backed by all the European powers, unless he should be acknowledged by Don Pedro in the name of his daughter.

Election in New York.—The following is the result of the late Election for Members of Assembly in the State of New York: Republican, 96; Federal, 6; Anti-Masonic, 26. In the Senate, the Republicans have 26 out of 32.

CHAMBERSBURG, NOV. 17.

The Court of Quarter Sessions of this county, were occupied between three and four days last week, trying an Indictment against sundry Journey men Shoemakers of this Borough, for a conspiracy to raise their wages, and prejudice such as were not members of their association. The written Constitution and By-laws of the Society were in general of a benevolent character, providing for the support and comfort of its sick and disabled members. The prosecution was in the main sustained by proof of other rules that were unwritten but acknowledged and practised by the Society.—The Jury after being out from Friday evening to Saturday forenoon, found the Society guilty of conspiring to raise their wages,—and on the afternoon of that day the Court sentenced the principal of the Society to pay a fine of \$10.—three others named in the indictment each to a fine of \$5, and costs of prosecution.

General Scott has acquiesced in the decisions made against him as to precedence over Generals Macomb and Gaines, and has reported himself for duty. *N. Y. Eve. Post.*

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. D. McConaughy, Col. JAMES L. NEELY, of Tyrone township, to Miss SARAH V. CASSATT; and on the same evening, by the same, Mr. JOHN NEELY, of Tyrone township, to Miss HANNAH F. CASSATT—both daughters of Jacob Cassatt, Esq. of Straban township.

On the 12th inst. Commodore JAMES BARON, of the Navy, to Miss MARY A. WILSON, of Portsmouth, Va.

CAUTION.

IS hereby publicly given to all persons, not to take an assignment of any Notes drawn by the Subscriber, in favor of John H. Cooper, of Waynesburg, Franklin county, Pa. about the 25th of July last—as he is determined not to pay the same, unless compelled by due course of law.

JOSEPH HANKEY.

Nov. 24.

Military Notice.

ALL persons who have any claims for services rendered under the present Militia Law, in this Brigade, during the past year, are requested to present them for settlement to

J. SANDERS, *Brig. Insp.*

2d Brig. 5th Div. Penn. Ma.

Nov. 24.

Liberty Riflemen!

A N adjourned Court of Appeal will be held on Saturday the 12th of December next, at the house of Wm. M. Millan, Jr. in Millers-Town.

J. HARBAUGH, *Capt.*

Nov. 24.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 11th of December next, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND.

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Chronister, William Harbold and others, containing about 200 ACRES, in a state of high cultivation, and in good repair, with plenty of Meadow and Woodland, and finely watered. It lies on the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Carlisle.

The improvements are a large Stone House, (which has been occupied as a Tavern for thirty years); a large Stone Bank Barn, and other Stabling; a Still-house, Spring-house, Blacksmith-shop, and an Apple and Peach Orchard.—ALSO,

A TRACT,

formerly attached to the above, containing 170 ACRES. There is elegant Meadow and Timber on this Tract, also an Orchard. Nearly all of the above land is Patented. To be sold as the Estate of JOHN MYERS, deceased.

The above property is known by the title of the "ROUND HILL."

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PETER MYERS.

PETER DEARDORFF, } *Adm's.*

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

Nov. 24.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 22d day of December next, to wit:

The account of J. Tawser and William Heller, Administrators of the Estate of John Bush, deceased.

The account of John B. McPherson, Administrator of the Estate of Patrick Reid, deceased.

The account of John N. Graft, Administrator of the Estate of Col. John N. Graft, deceased.

The final account of Jacob Sell, Executor of the Estate of Jacob Sell, Sen. deceased.

The account of John Woods, Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Joseph Woods, who was Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Woods, dec'd.

The account of Joseph Sneeringer, surviving Executor of the Estate of Conrad Fink, deceased.

The account of Jacob Zell, Administrator of the Estate of Christina Zindlauf, deceased.

The account of William E. Camp, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob Shrader, deceased.

The account of John Sadler, Executor of the Estate of George Brandon, deceased.

The account of Charles F. Keener, one of the Executors of the Estate of Henry Rife, Jr. deceased.

The account of John Meals, one of the Executors of the Estate of Henry Rife, Jr. deceased.

The account of George Dutterow, Administrator of the Estate of George Weikert, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Administrator of the Estate of Isabella Brandwood, deceased.

The account of John Myers and John Brough, Administrators of the Estate of John Myers, late of Reading township, deceased.

The account of Daniel Wolf and Elizabeth Swartz, Administrators of the Estate of Adam Swartz, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of David Troxel, Guardian of Elizabeth Wyle.

GEO. ZIEGLER, *Reg'r.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg,

Nov. 21, 1829.

Columbian Indep't Infantry!

TAKE Notice, that an Election for a CAPTAIN of said Company, in the room of Captain Seidl, removed, will be held at the house of Col. James Reid, in Millers-Town, on Saturday the 5th of December next, between the hours of 10 and 6 o'clock.

J. SANDERS, *B. L.*

Nov. 24.

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Tuesday the 22d of December next, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

HENRY HIKES,

JOHN FYLER.

Nov. 24.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

SAMUEL BOWSER,

Late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: Samuel, since deceased, who left issue eight children, to wit: Margaret, intermarried with Willard Smith, Mary, John, Martha, Nancy, intermarried with Paxton, Jane, Jacob and Samuel, the two latter of whom are still in their minority; Michael Bowser, Margaret, Jacob, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Groscoast, who died leaving issue three children, to wit: Sophia, intermarried with John Decker, Jesse Groscoast and Eliza Groscoast; Catharine, intermarried with Sholeas Patterson, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, John, and Nancy; that

AN INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 18th of December next, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation, situate in Hamilton township aforesaid, adjoining lands of Daniel O'Brien, Mary Kitchen, Andrew Wolf, and others, containing 112 Acres, and allowance, with the appurtenances, to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs and representatives of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed. If such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to inquire how many of the children and representatives of the said deceased, the premises aforesaid will conveniently accommodate without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, and make such partition thereof, and a just appraisal of the several parts thereof; but if the premises aforesaid will not conveniently accommodate more than one of the children or representatives of the deceased intestate without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to make a just appraisal thereof undivided, and make report of their proceedings thereon according to law.

PHILIP HEAGY, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 24.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of December next, on the premises, the following property, viz:

A TRACT OF FIRST RATE

LIMESTONE LAND.

formerly the property of GEORGE WOLF, deceased, and now in the tenure of Peter Klunk, situate in Adams county, about three miles from the borough of Hanover, and on the great road leading from the latter place to Fredericktown, Md.—adjoining lands of M. Kitzmiller, J. Kitzmiller, D. Duke, S. Lilly and others, containing

180 ACRES

OF PATENTED LAND.

The improvements are a One Story Log House, Log Barn, Still House, with a never failing Spring of water near the latter; an Apple Orchard, and the whole under excellent fence.

About half the above mentioned farm is cleared; the residue is thickly set with heavy timber. Persons wishing to see the property will call on Peter Klunk, residing on the farm, who will shew the same. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock on said day, and attendance given by

JOHN EICHELBERGER,

GEORGE L. SHERER,

JACOB SMYER,

Trustees of Jacob Eichelberger,

JACOB SMYER,

C. A. MORRIS,

Administrators of the Estate of Wm. Eichelberger, dec'd.

Nov. 17.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE FARM.

SITUATE in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Joseph Lindsey, dec'd, Robert Galbreath, Chas. Smith, and others, containing

200 ACRES

more or less, on which are erected a

large two-story brick

Dwelling-house, with a brick

Back Building, log Barn, log

Stable, Blacksmith shop, and Wagon

shed, with an Orchard, &c. There are

50 Acres in Clover. The back building has been newly shingled; the Barn

newly put in order; and the fences in

good repair.

The terms, which will be moderate,

can be ascertained on application to

John Hersh, Sen. Oxford.

MARTIN KELLER.

Oct. 20.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The Packet Ship, *Sylvanus Jenkins*, Capt. Macy, arrived at New York on Sunday week from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 9th Oct. has brought London papers to 8th, Liverpool to 8th, and Glasgow to 5th Oct. all inclusive. The only news of moment by this arrival, is the intelligence that peace had been concluded between Russia and the Porte, at Adrianople on the 14th Sept. This information does not come in an official form, but from such a source as to leave little doubt of its authenticity. The London Courier acknowledges the fact to be all but official. The demands of Nicholas, it appears, have all been agreed to by the Turks.—*Courier*.

From the Monitor.

Paris, Oct. 4.—(Non-Official part.)—News received from Constantinople, dated the 10th inst. announce that the Porte had consented to treat on the following basis:—

1. The free navigation of the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, and the Dardanelles, for merchantmen of all nations which are at peace with the two powers.

2. The demolition of the fortifications of Ghiurgevo.

3. The cession in Asia of Poti, Anapa, Akhaizik, and part of its territory.

4. An indemnity of 11 millions and a half of ducats, of which one half a million are to be paid in three instalments, at intervals of six months, and the remainder in ten annual instalments.—The payment of this sum is guaranteed by the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia. The Porte has the option of discharging the debt in a shorter time, and the Russian troops will deliver up the Province immediately after the entire payment of the indemnity.

It appears now, quite conclusively, that Peace has been at length definitively agreed upon between the belligerents in the East. The conditions upon which the treaty is based, have not clearly transpired, although the statement we give from the *Moniteur* of Paris, appears to be considered the most authentic. We do not perceive that this news has created any great sensation in any part of the continent. The London Money Market was never in a more calm and unruffled condition.

The London Morning Herald is of opinion that the payment of the required indemnity, if left to the capabilities, pecuniary and moral, of the Turks, can scarcely fail to end in their speedy expulsion from Europe, and the consequent accomplishment of those vast plans of ambition to which the Russian Government is impelled, as if by necessity, by the peculiarities of its situation.

London, Oct. 7.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Despatches have been received at the Foreign Office from our Ambassador, Sir Robert Gordon, dated Sept. 16.—They announce that the Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey was concluded at Adrianople on the 14th ult. Couriers were immediately despatched with the intelligence to the French and English Ambassadors at Constantinople, and the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg. The capital remained perfectly tranquil. No official account of the conditions of the treaty appears yet to have reached Government; but we understand from another quarter that the principal points are known, and that they do not differ materially from the account of them which has appeared in the *Gazette de France*.—By letters from Berlin, we learn that the treaty, with a detailed account of the negotiations, had been received by the Prussian Government; and that it was expected to appear in an extraordinary number of the Prussian State Gazette, so as to reach this country in the course of a week.—According to these letters, the Greek question is fully conceded by the Sultan; and the Treaty of London, subject only to such modifications as may be recommended by the three Powers, Russia, France and England, is to have full effect.—The portion of the Greek territory still in possession of the Turks, will, of course, be evacuated without delay. No new accounts have reached government from Adrianople. Gen. Diebitsch was, we believe, there at the date of the accounts from Constantinople.

The St. Petersburg journals contain a long report of the operations in Asia, up to the 9th of August; from which it appears that Gen. Paskewitch has met with some further successes. After a conflict in which the Turks are said to have lost 320 killed and 157 prisoners, including seven officers of rank, and the Russians including a Major-General and six privates killed, and four superior officers and sixty privates wounded, took possession of Char, and other villages, and also of the camp of Osman Pacha, who was completely routed.

English Politics.—The October number of Blackwood's Magazine, is, to a great extent, occupied in discussions on politics and political economy.—There is a long and very able article, entitled "The Court and the Cabinet,"

rapidly tracing the course of the Cabinet from the days of Pitt and Perceval down to the present—but with special reference to the political life of Mr. Canning, who, although the possession of transcendent talents is allowed him, is treated with very little ceremony on the score of principle. The object of the writer is to show, that there has long been a design to introduce changes in the old Tory policy of the Government, and that Mr. Canning was the principal instrument to effect the object. He found an insurmountable obstacle in the unbending firmness of Lord Castlereagh; but after his death, the Earl of Liverpool was more compliant and yielding. It is maintained, in the language of Lord Chatlam, that "there is something behind the throne greater than the throne itself." In other words, that the King first, and next the Cabinet, are ruled by the Court. The immediate object of this power behind the throne, is so to play their game as to keep the government balancing between the whigs and Tories, while they monopolize the places amongst themselves and their friends. As to the Catholic Question, the writer says, the concession was in preparation years ago. Because of this design, the Catholic Association was put down, while, at the same time, the turbulence of the People was by the same invisible power fomented, in order that the measure might at last be carried under the pretext of necessity—to avoid a civil war. It was for the accomplishment of this object that the Vice Royalty was invested in the Marquis of Wellesley, and subsequently in the Marquis of Anglessea—both of whom, after their arrival in Ireland, favored the Catholics, and both of whom were recalled merely as a *feint*—a stratagem to cover their designs. The writer of course condemns the whole policy of Mr. Canning, for foreign and domestic, and inveighs bitterly against the Duke of Wellington for following it. As it respects Russia, he utterly disbelieves in the moderate designs of the Emperor, in the present contest with the Turks—maintaining that it was with a view to this invasion of Turkey, that the Russians cajoled England into the triple alliance respecting the Greeks. It is Russia, the writer avers, which circulates the reports of the weakness and sickness of her own armies, talks of her pacific and moderate designs, and contrives to dupe England at every step, while she is all the time engaged in making important conquests. "The diplomacy of Russia out masters that of every other State."

This Court party, the writer says, is ruining the country; and it must be subdued, though the task of doing so, or thwarting its schemes, he admits not to be an easy one. This party, it is further said, have in their hands two powerful individuals. The first mentioned is the Duke of Wellington—who must be got rid of. The second individual is the King, of whom it is said, "His Majesty is of course still more powerful by his high office, but more powerful is he still by his personal influence. No man in Europe possesses so captivating an address, such a fascinating condescension, such an insinuating play of manners, at once gracious, kind, and dignified. As an abstract character he has been weighed, divested of the lustre of the crown; and as a private gentleman, the influence of his personal address has been acknowledged to be irresistible. He is no ordinary power in the hands of our courtiers, who may set before him the whig principles of his early connexions, to pique him on his personal consistency, and exaggerate the popularity to be derived from acting on them." Towards the close of another political article, immediately subjoined, we find the following emphatic language:—"If there be any virtue and public spirit left amidst the English aristocracy, the times press imperiously for their exercise. *The aspect of affairs is awful, and there must soon be either a change of Ministry, or one of a much more terrible description.*" And again: "We therefore say to England—*Give to your suffering and threatened country an English and unimpaired Ministry.*"

N. T. Con. Adr.

British Colonies.—It is stated in Blackwood's Magazine, that the Duke of Wellington is to bring forward a measure at the next session of Parliament, the object of which will be to relieve the Crown from all expense in the government of the Colonies. The writer fears the experiment. He thinks such a measure will weaken the empire, and that the Colonies, if compelled to support themselves, will set up for themselves. When the Roman empire began to decline, the Roman Colonies were one by one abandoned; so, he thinks, it will be with Great Britain.—There will then be no more floating castles—no more thunder on the deep—no more Academics, nor Politicians, nor Critics, nor Blemings, nor Waterlooos!"

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 16.

Legislature.—The bill authorising a temporary loan of one million of dollars passed the House of Representatives yeas 73, nays 20; and also passed the Senate finally, on Saturday, yeas 21, nays 9.

On Saturday, Mr. Rutherford presented two petitions in the House of Representatives, for a law to authorise a cross cut, or connection between the Pennsylvania canal and the Susquehanna at Harrisburg; which was referred to the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement.

A resolution has been offered in the Senate, by Mr. Ringland, for an adjournment of the Legislature from the 17th of December to the 11th of January—the pay of the members to be suspended during the interval.

A similar resolution has been offered by Mr. Doudel, in the House of Representatives.

Contested Election in Mifflin.—The following members of the house compose the committee appointed to try the legality of the election of John Cummin, the member returned, whose election is contested—viz. Messrs M. Sherry, Galbraith, Leaming, Patterson, of Washington, Fuller, Stlemmer, Blair, Sloan, M'Conkey.

The trial is to proceed on Tuesday, December 1st, at which time the subpoenas issued by the committee are returnable.

Chronicle.

The following was the vote of the House of Representatives on the Million Loan bill:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Banks, Barlow, Barndollar, Bassett, Beaver, Black, (of Greene) Black, (of Perry) Blair, Bushfield, Buttz, Byerly, Carter, Cox, Craft, Cummin, Denison, Eneix, Evans, (Phila.) Ferguson, Fetterman, Frick, Fuller, Galbraith, Griffith, Hamaker, Hoffman, James, Kitchner, Laporte, Leaming, Linvill, M'Minn, M'Quaide, Mallory, Martin, Matthews, (of Camb.) Middleswarth, Mitchell, Moore, (of Erie) Moore, (of Beaver) Morgan, Morris, Newhart, Overfield, Parkhurst, Patterson, (Allegheny) Patterson, (Washington,) Petrikin, Pettigrew, Power, Purviance, Rahn, Ramsey, Read, Rehner, Ritter, Robison, Rhule, Seller, Sloan, Smick, Stanley, Statler, Taylor, Tomlinson, Wagener, Waugh, (of Mercer,) Waugh, (of Wash.) Wilkins, Workman, Smith, Speaker—73.

NAYS—Messrs. Doudel, Evans, (of Montgomery) Fisher, Geiger, Hathorn, Knepler, Landis, Tobach, Long, M'Conkey, M'Sherry, Matthews, (of Mont.) Middlecoff, Myers, Parke, Pugh, Rutherford, Stlemmer, Stauffer, Wanner—20.

VOTE IN THE SENATE.

YEAS—Messrs. Blythe, Brown, Burden, Cunningham, Drumheller, Duncan, Hambricht, Hav. Houston, Hunt, Jackson, Kerlin, M'Kean, Miller, Morris, Powel, Ray, Ringland, Scott, Sullivan and Wise—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Bertolet, Fullerton, Hawkins, Krebs, Logan, Piper, Reiff, Seltzer and Sturgeon; Speaker—9.

IN THE SENATE, Nov. 16.

Mr. Blythe read in his place, An act to provide for the settlement of the concerns of the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Greencastle.

Mr. Powel submitted a resolution which was adopted, as follows:

Whereas the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that the sale of land by virtue of proceedings upon a younger judgment, vests the title in the purchaser discharged of the lien of a prior mortgage: Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire into the operation of this decision, so ascertain what provision in consequence thereof the public welfare may require.

IN THE HOUSE, Nov. 18.

Mr. Moore, of Beaver, delivered the following report:

The committee on the judiciary system to whom was referred the following resolution, viz: "Enacted, That the committee on the judiciary system be instructed to inquire whether some alteration ought not to be made in the road laws of this commonwealth, respecting the rights of citizens to vote for supervisors, who refuse to pay road tax"—have had the same before them, and have given it due consideration, and are of opinion, that it is the highest attribute of sovereignty in any government to disfranchise a freeman from the right of suffrage, and if the power existed, it should not be exercised but in cases of extreme necessity for the preservation of the state. The resolution presents no such case. Were your committee desirous, or willing to carry into effect the principle contained in the resolution, which they are not, the power, in the opinion of your committee, is withheld from the Legislature by the Constitution, which provides that "every freeman of the age of 21 years, having resided in the

State two years next before the election, and within that time paid a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least six months before the election, shall enjoy the right of an elector." In addition to which, if further arguments were wanting, the Legislature passed the act of the 6th of April, 1802, for laying out and keeping in repair public roads and highways within this commonwealth, in prescribing who shall have a right to vote for supervisors of the highways, have reference to the citizens qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly. Therefore,

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the said resolution. Which report and resolution was adopted.

Mr. Ellis delivered the following report:

The committee on the judiciary system, to whom a resolution of this House was referred directing them to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Orphans' Court Laws of this commonwealth as to exonerate the executors or administrators of a deceased person from the payment of debts against the estate of such deceased person, after a final settlement of his or their accounts

Report, That they are not aware that the matter complained of, requires any special alteration by statute, and believe, under the present practice of the courts, the supposed grievance would be fully provided for.

That after an account of an executor or administrator has been finally settled, that fact, together with the entire merits of the demand, would be presented to the court for the application of such equity as the circumstances of each case might give rise to.

The committee, aware of the utter impracticability of making salutary provisions for the infinite variety of the causes and subjects of litigation, and uninformed of any serious difficulties having been experienced in Pennsylvania under the existing state of the law on this subject, think it inexpedient to make any alteration in the premises, and therefore offer the following resolution—That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution referred to them.

The report was laid on the table.

Nov. 19.

The Committee of Ways and Means reported the following bill on Tuesday, and it is the order of the House of Representatives this day.

An act authorising loans from certain Banks.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That the several banks of this commonwealth, be and are hereby required to loan to the commonwealth, the amount prescribed by the several acts of assembly, regulating the same; and the governor be and he is hereby authorized and required to give notice to said banks, and negotiate said loans upon the terms contained in said acts, and that certificates of stock be issued to said banks for the amount thus loaned in the usual manner and upon the terms stipulated in said acts, and the amount thus loaned to be paid to and vested in the commissioners of the internal improvement fund, to be applied by them in the payment of demands upon that fund.

This bill is not at all to our mind, belonging as it does to the class of expedients, and in our view is, itself, an extreme expedient. The amount to be obtained by it cannot be large, and will be of little further service than as it will help the Bank of Pennsylvania to receive so much in deposit, at the expense of the other banks.—*Chron.*

Virginia Convention.—Private letters from Richmond inform us that the agitating question which has been so long and ardently debated in the Virginia Convention, relative to the basis of representation, was on Saturday decided in Committee of the Whole against Judge Green's motion to amend the report of the Select Committee—yeas 47, noes 48—one member being absent. It will be recollected that the Select Committee reported in favor of fixing representation in the Senate on the mixed basis of property and white population, and the representation in the other branch of the Legislature, on the basis of white population exclusively. The object of Judge Green's motion was to adopt the mixed basis for both houses, which was lost. Mr. Madison, Judge Marshall, Mr. Tazewell, Mr. Tyler, Mr. Randolph, Mr. P. P. Barbour, were among the yeas. Mr. Monroe and Mr. Merier were in the negative. Previous to the question being taken, Mr. Randolph addressed the Committee for nearly two hours in his usual discursive style. *Nat. Int.*

Jerusalem.—From a paragraph in the New York Morning Herald, we learn that there is a report that Rothschild, the great banker, has bought Jerusalem! Perhaps the purchase money is to be applied towards paying the 550,000,000 demanded, as is said, for indemnity to Russia.

SHIRDS AND PATCHES.

Clipped and stitched for "The Sentinel."

The Rev. D. S. Beman, of Troy, New York, has been elected President of Dickinson College, and is expected at Carlisle shortly.—*Good Management.*—The Augusta Bank, in Maine, has been in operation 15 years, and has during that time divided among the stockholders a sum larger than its original capital \$100,000, besides paying an annual state tax of \$1000; and the only bad debt made during that period does not exceed \$250.—*Twists of the Law.*—A man was indicted a few days since in New-York, for stealing two coats; but the indictment was quashed and he was cleared, on the ground that cloth, though cut, was not a coat, until sewed up. He had taken the cloth ready cut out for making.—The late Gov. Findlay is spoken as the Anti-masonic candidate to oppose Mr. Baldwin, of Pittsburg, for the seat in Congress vacated by Mr. Wilkins.—The important intelligence has reached us, that the voluminous sleeves of ladies' robes, commonly called Bishop sleeves, which have lately been so much in vogue, have fallen into discredit with the belles in Paris, that head-quarters of fashion. This we have deemed it our duty to lay before our fair readers, that they may take notice, and be in readiness for something new.

—The punishment for Bigamy, or two wives at once, is *Death* by the laws of North Carolina. We observe that a man was sentenced to be hung for this offence on the 21st inst. at Guilford, N. C. A respite, however, was granted by the Governor, until the Legislature would meet.—A dreadful affray took place among the Canal-men in Lebanon county, on the 10th inst.—Several persons were severely wounded—and it was with difficulty peace was restored.—*Another article for the Lilliput market.*—An English brass-founder has constructed a Steam Engine, which only weighs *one ounce*!—The cylinder is one sixteenth of an inch in diameter. The engine is perfect in all its parts, and works with precision.—A Corps of Engineers have been engaged lately in exploring a route for a Rail-road from Columbia to York—and have ascertained that it is practicable and easy, and can be constructed at a moderate expense.—A fire broke out in the city of N York, on the morning of the 13th inst. which destroyed 10 or 12 dwellings, besides other buildings, and most of the household furniture, and considerable merchandise—loss estimated at 25,000 dollars.—A head of Cabbage was raised this season at Burlington, N. J. 15 feet 9 inches in circumference, 5 feet 3 inches in diameter, and weighing 41½ lbs.—*John Bims*, the Editor of the Philadelphia Democratic Press, whom every politician in Pennsylvania has no doubt heard of, has retired from the Editorial chair, and the Press establishment has been united to the Philadelphia Inquirer, to be edited by Mr. Harding.—*Importation of Iron.*—Sweden exports nearly 10,000 tons of iron to the United States annually. She exports only the same to France and England.—*Domestic Silk.*—The small town of Mansfield, Conn. realizes about \$25,000 a year from the manufacture of silk, exclusively by the hands of females and children. There are counties, large and populous in the United States, that have not so great a value to send to market.—*Bonapartes.*—Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, of Baltimore, son of the ex-king of Westphalia, married Miss Williams, of that city, last week, and Mr. Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, was present—all without creating any public sensation.—*Mammoth Radish.*—A radish, 44 inches in circumference, 32 in length, weighing 37½ lbs., and sound to the centre, was raised this season, in the garden of Christian Carpenter, Jr. of Earlville, Lancaster county.—The celebrated *Anron Burr*, formerly Vice President, who killed Hamilton, is now practising law in the city of New-York.—He is but little noticed or spoken of.

—*Signs of the times.*—The New Hampshire Journal informs, that all the Jackson papers in that state are coming out against the tariff.—*Crises.*—In the affairs of the Indians, is at hand. The policy of the administration towards them is already declared and known. It only remains to be ascertained whether the National Legislature will sanction that policy. The several State Legislatures have it in their power, materially to influence the decision of the question, by voting instructions to the delegations of their respective states in Congress.

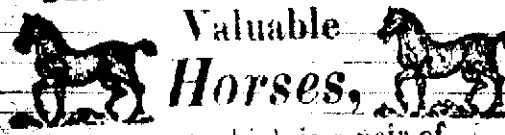
N. B. Palladium.

John Mitchell, Acting Commissioner on the North Branch Division, has been appointed to an Indian Agency, by the President—a vacancy therefore occurs in the Board of Caval Commissioners, to be supplied by the Governor.

HORSES FOR SALE

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 24th and 25th inst. between the sittings of the Court.

FROM 10 TO 14 HEAD OF



Valuable Horses, amongst which is a pair of MATCH BLACKS.

A Credit will be given.

JOHN ASH,

J. RUFFENBERGER.

Nov. 10.

NOTICE.

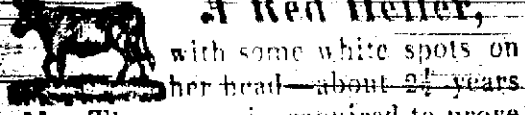
ALL persons having any demands against the Estate of JAMES G. MNEELY, deceased, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

J. F. MACFARLANE, Esq.

Nov. 3.

NOTICE.

WAS left at the subscriber's, in Straban township, Adams county, by a Drover, (but supposed not to be his)



A Red Heifer, with some white spots on her head—about 2½ years old. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Nov. 10.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests those who are indebted to him by Note, or on Book Account, for Postage and other bills, to discharge the same without delay.

JOHN HERSH, Jr.

Gettysburg, Nov. 10.

Bonaughtown Volunteers, ATTENTION!

YOU will parade at the tavern now occupied by George Lawrence, on Saturday the 28th of November next, at 12 o'clock, M. in complete uniform.

G. ECKENRODE, Capt.

Oct. 27.

REMOVAL.

MR. J. HARRIS, Jr. having removed, the Proprietor has appointed SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Agent for the sale of the following

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

Prevention better than Cure. LEE'S FAMOUS ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for "LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS," with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none other are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetters, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhea.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops—Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.

Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No. 68, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

Cautions.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Oct. 13.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between WAMPLER and DANNER, in the Silver Plating business, has been dissolved, by mutual consent.

HENRY WAMPLER,

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 10.

if

JOEL B. DANNER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues the

SILVER PLATING,

in its various branches, at the old stand in Baltimore-street—and expects, from the neatness of the work done in his shop, and the promptness with which all orders will be attended to, that he will continue to receive the liberal support of the Public.

Gettysburg, Nov. 10.

if

Wholesale & Retail,

OR BY THE LUMP.

T. C. MILLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has opened, and offers for Sale, as above,

An Excellent Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

AND

LIQUORS.

&c. &c.

In the Store-room formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. E. CAMP, East Corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, which he will sell CHEAP for CASH or Country Produce.

Gettysburg, Oct. 27.

if

Cheaper than Ever!

JOHN MILLER,

(Mountpleasant township.)

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has lately made large additions to his Stock of Goods, and that he has now on hand, a splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

QUEENWARE,

&c. &c. &c.

which he has purchased very low, and will be sold by him at a very small profit for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. He invites the Public to call and examine for themselves.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, on Note or Book Account, of a long standing, are hereby requested to call and discharge the same as soon as possible.

JOHN MILLER,

Mt. Pleasant township, Nov. 17.

3t

DOCTOR H. SMYSER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire

Stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints & Dye-Stuffs,

and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call.

He has also obtained the agency for sale of

BOOKS & STATIONARY

and will keep always on hand, School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.

DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.

Gettysburg, Sept. 13.

if

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE,

A Salve for Inflamed Eyes; A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on Monday night last, an Indented Apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named

DANIEL GILBERT

about 20 years of age, 3 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built. The above Reward will be given to any person who will return him to me, or secure

ABRAHAM TANEY.

Nov. 17.

3t

NOTICE.

THE Books of the Subscriber have been left in the hands of Mr. R. G. HARPER, with whom those indebted are requested to call, and settle their respective accounts.

JOHN HERSH, Jr.

Nov. 17.

Never Venture—never Win!

RICHER & RICHER!

THE NEXT CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Thursday the 17th Dec.

SCHEME.

1 PRIZE OF \$30,000

2 " 10,000

2 " 5,000

1 " 4,210

10 " 1,000

40 of 600, 500, 400 & 300.

98 of 200, 51 of 100, besides

13,160 of 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10.

Tickets, \$40, Halves, \$5,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, Nov. 17.

td

Drawn Numbers in the 13th Class,

19 28 44 37 1 15 25 27 57

RETAILERS

Of Foreign Merchandize.

BY the 6th session of "A Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandize," passed at the session of 1823—24 of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective City and County Treasurers to publish annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as Retailers of Foreign Merchandize, designating those who have, and those who have not, taken out Licenses, within their respective Cities and Counties.

The following list is published in pursuance of said Section:—

List of Retailers within the County of Adams, who have taken out Licenses.

THOMAS C. MILLER,

JOHN STEWART,

C. J. SHOWER,

M. C. CLARKSON,

ROBERT SMITH,

DANIEL COMFORT,

PETER BEISEL,

HENRY SANDERS,

DAVID MIDDLECOFF,

A. S. E. DUNCAN,

GEORGE MYERS,

W. M. GARDNER,

ABRAHAM KING,

JOHN GORLEY,

JOHN MCKNIGHT,

GEO. C. STRICKHOUSER,

FOX & HENRY,

J. & M. CARL,

W. M. HILDEBRAND,

ELIAS JACOBS,

BLTYHE & JOHNSON,

JACOB HAFLEIGH,

JOSEPH O. THOMPSON,

JOHN & JESSE HOUCK,

PHILIP LONG,

SIMON BECKER,

GEORGE WILSON,

W. & F. HAPKE,

JOHN MILLER,

CHRISTIAN BISHOP,

WM. ALBRIGHT,

M. SHERRY & WILL,

HENRY SHRIVER,

ENOCH SIMPSON.

Persons returned as Retailers in said County, who have not taken out Licenses.

THOMAS J. COOPER,

BERNHART GILBERT,

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

WM. GILLESPIE,

WM. REYNOLDS,

CHRISTIAN HEMLER,

HENRY BRINKERHOFF,

THOMAS MCKNIGHT,

DAVID BEECHER,

JAMES RUSSELL,

ALBERT VANDIKE,

FAHNESTOCK & BITTINGER,

WM. N. MATEER,

GEORGE BANGE,

JOHN BARNITZ,

JOHN BROUGH,

DAVID WHITE,

JOSEPH MILLER,

CHRISTIAN PICKING,

ISAAC TREAT,

PHILIP MILLER,

C. & H. BARNITZ,

HIRAM BOYD,

JOHN MILHENNY,

SAMUEL WRIGHT.

Those persons who have not listed their Licenses are requested to do so during the week of the Court.

W. A. CORBIN.

Treasurer of Adams County.

Nov. 17.

3t

For Sale, cheap.

A SET OF

WOOL CARDING ENGINES,

Nearly new, and of superior quality.

Inquire at this Office.

Nov. 17.

JOHN N. STARR,

Cabinet-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the house formerly occupied by John Hersh, Jr. Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of the most Fashionable and Durable

FURNITURE,

which he will warrant superior to any offered in the place—all of which he will sell as low, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had at any other shop in town.

He will also attend to the making of

Coffins;

and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of corpses to the place of burial.

Gettysburg, Nov. 10.

if

DAVID HEAGY,

Cabinet-Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he still continues his Shop, in West York-street, where he intends having constantly on hand, WORK of his Manufacturing, for those who may wish to favor him with a call. He who does not puff himself in this world, is likely to remain behind the door—so my contemporaries, who are trumpeting forth their various merits, seem to think. Work they will, lower and better than any one else, let them tell it; but an old saying proves, that one side is always good until the other's heard—and then that's better.

I cannot, for the life of me, find out why I should not say, that I am fully prepared to execute any orders in the

Cabinet-making line,

as well, (perhaps I ought to say better—the greater the sound the trumpet sends forth, the more noise is made) as any body else. If you don't believe me, courteous reader, buy two or three

Bedsteads, a Bureau, Secretary, Sideboard, &c. &c. of me, and, if it's not found true—why, then, you needn't buy any more. But I'm not done yet—hear me! Besides my wonderful proficiency in the above named business—I don't wish to tire you, however, with a full account of the wonderful powers of my mechanical genius, but will wind up with simply saying—if

you want a place to sleep on—a place to eat on—a place to write on—a place to drink on—a place to play on—a place to hold your money—a place to hold your clothes—a place to hold your bacon—a place to hold your bones—or any other sort of a place—I can make it—aye, and will do it, speedily too, in the first rate manner, and at a price as moderate as any man's conscience can desire. And, after all this is said, I am still disposed to be accommodating—for I, too, will take some Country Produce in payment, having some half a dozen machines about the house, admirably calculated to keep bread and meat from spoiling.

The Subscriber having purchased the Right for

SAMUEL DAVIS'S PATENT BEDSTEAD,

A new and useful improvement, will keep them ready made at his shop. Any person wishing to purchase, can be accommodated immediately.

DAVID HEAGY.

We have examined Davis' Patent Bedstead, as made by Mr. D. Heagy, of this place, and consider this to be the best plan on which Bedsteads ever have been made, for convenience and firmness.

B. GILBERT,

WM. GILLESPIE,

ADAM WALTER, Jr.

Gettysburg, Oct. 26.

TAVERN-STAND FOR SALE.